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SPECIALTHIS WEEK'S FEATURE  
BOYS' DOMET FLANNEL

## Blouses

We won't say what they are worth; you can judge for yourself when you see them; but everybody knows that perfect blouses can't be bought in any other store in the city at nineteen cents.

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All have attached collars with cuff links; full cut, well made and perfect fitting

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The  
Surprise StoreARTICLES OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE  
ARE DISCLOSED BY AUSTRIAAustria Before Taking Decisive Steps Against Serbia Was  
Assured of German Aid Against Russia.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The text of the secret Triple Alliance, which, for 12 years, was in force among Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, is disclosed in a Red Book issued today by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the embassy here. The Red Book deals with the negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Italy which led up to the denunciation of the Triple Alliance and her declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. It is made up for the most part of letters and telegrams exchanged between the Austro-Hungarian foreign office and the embassy in Rome, with a few communications from German diplomats. Some of these communications charge Italy with having attempted to blackmail Austria-Hungary.

The Red Book discloses the fact that before the outbreak of the war Italy told Austria her course was likely to precipitate a European conflagration; and also that Austria, before taking the decisive step against Serbia, had received assurances from Germany of her support in case Russia entered the war.

The articles from the Triple Alliance are made public primarily with reference to Austria's contention that Italy was not entitled to the territorial compensation on which she insisted in return for Austria's invasion of Serbia, and surely not to "a slice of our own flesh," as this portion of Austria demanded by Italy was characterized. The text of the article follows:

"Austria-Hungary and Italy, being desirous solely that the territorial status quo in the near East be maintained as much as possible, pledged themselves to exert their influence to prevent all territorial modification which may prove detrimental to one of the other of the Powers signatory to this treaty. To that they should communicate to one another all such information as may be suitable for their mutual enlightenment, concerning their own dispositions as well as those of other Powers. Should, however, the status quo in the regions of the Balkans, or of the Turkish coasts and islands in the Adriatic and Aegean Seas, or the course of events become impossible, and should Austria-Hungary or Italy be placed under the necessity, either by the action of a third Power or otherwise, to modify that status quo by a temporary or permanent occupation on their part, such occupation shall take place only after a previous agreement has been made between the two Powers, based on the principle of reciprocal compensation for all advantages territorial or otherwise, which either of them may obtain beyond the present status quo, a compensation which shall satisfy the legitimate interests and aspirations of both parties.

In reference to Italy's declaration of neutrality early in the war, and her contention that, under the Triple Alliance, she was not obligated to assist Austria and Germany, the following extracts from the treaty are given out:

Article III. "If one or two of the high contracting parties should be attacked without direct provocation on their part, and be engaged in war with two or several Great Powers not signatory to this treaty, the cause of the parties shall apply simultaneously to all the high contracting parties."

Article I. "The contracting parties mutually promise peace and friendship, and shall not enter into any alliance or engagement directed against any one of their respective states."

"They bind themselves to proceed to negotiations on such political and economic questions of a general nature as may arise; and, moreover, promise their mutual support within the scope of their own interests."

Article IV. "In the event that a Great Power not signatory to this treaty should menace the safety of the states of one of the high contracting parties, and that the menaced party should be forced to make war on that party, the two others bind themselves to observe toward their ally a benevolent neutrality. Each one of them in that case reserves to herself the right to participate in the war, if she should consider it appropriate to make common cause with her ally."

On July 26, 1914, eight days before Austria declared war on Serbia, Count Berchtold, then Austro-Hun-

garian Foreign Minister, telegraphed to Kaiserat Meroy von Kapos-Mere, then Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome, that the evidence in relation to the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince, Francis Ferdinand, was such that the constant subversive Serbian agitators carried on for many years past, are likely to compel us to assume a serious attitude in Belgrade." He said Italy should be informed that should peaceful means fail, the Vienna cabinet "would not think of inaugurating a war of conquest or of acquiring any Serbian territory."

Austria informed Italy on Aug. 2, that the "unjustified Russian mobilization against us and Germany" constituted ample justification for applying the terms of the Alliance. Italy in reply pointed out the perils and sacrifices to which war might expose her and added: "This enormous difference between the perils and sacrifices on the one hand and the advantage on the other is, in fact, the very reason why Austria-Hungary desired a war which she could easily have avoided, whereas we did all in our power to save Europe from this fearful misfortune."

On Aug. 12 Count von Berchtold telegraphed that Austria had intended to localize the conflict with Serbia, and that Germany had supported her in that effort, adding: "We had, it is true, received the assurance from Germany that she would stand by our side if Russia should intervene. Our action against Serbia, however, was not aimed at provoking Russia."

Relations between Austria and Italy became steadily more strained. Austria at length agreed to accept the principle of cession of some of her own territory to Italy. A serious hitch occurred over Italy's insistence on immediate cession of such territory. Baron von Burian's effort to prevent the impending rupture is recorded in this telegram to Baron von Macchio, dated May 22: "In order to save our respective countries from a senseless war, I authorize you to make a final effort with Baron Sonnino and to ask whether he would be prepared to sign the agreement in conformity with the entire of our last proposal if we met Italy still further in the question of putting the cessations into effect, without, however, conceding immediate military occupation." Italy responded, according to Baron von Macchio, that it was "too late" and a few hours later declared war on Austria.

The main points of Austria's last offer were: Austria offered the parts of the Southern Tyrol inhabited chiefly by Italians and certain territories on the west bank of the Isone; designation of Trieste as a Free City; Austria to recognize Italy's unrestricted sovereignty over Avlona and the surrounding sphere; Austria to proclaim her political disinterestedness in the future fate of Albania; disorders at Avlona which were given as a reason for the Italian occupation had been brought on under peculiar circumstances. He said a few shots were fired in the street by "five individuals of no particular importance," without hitting anyone and that some of the disturbers of the peace, on being pursued by the police, fled to the Italian consulate. Several Italians, in their port-manteaux packed, repaired to the consulate, "where, according to his neighbors, the consul had been waiting events for some time, despite the early hour."

The provision concerning Avlona was inserted with reference to Italy's previous occupation of that Albanian port, a step which was taken notwithstanding Austria's opposition to independent action in that territory by Italy. The Austrian diplomatic representative at Avlona in his report to his government intimated that the disorders at Avlona were given as a reason for the Italian occupation had been brought on under peculiar circumstances. He said a few shots were fired in the street by "five individuals of no particular importance," without hitting anyone and that some of the disturbers of the peace, on being pursued by the police, fled to the Italian consulate. Several Italians, in their port-manteaux packed, repaired to the consulate, "where, according to his neighbors, the consul had been waiting events for some time, despite the early hour."

IRELAND MAKING  
MUNITIONS OF WAR  
ON LARGE SCALE

Many Factories Are Now Devoted to Making Powder and Weapons.

Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 26.—Ireland is now at work on a large scale in the manufacturing of munitions of war. For several years past there has been only one large Irish factory of war material, Kynoch's in County Wicklow. It is an off-shoot of the Birmingham firm of which Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the famous English statesman, was the head. But the necessities of the war, as in England, turned other trades into the munitions business. When the demand was made in Great Britain for a great extension of the munition factories of all sorts of war materials, Mr. Redmond saw to it that Ireland should have a share in the scheme. Representatives of Mr. Lloyd George's new department of munitions got into touch with leading business men in Dublin and throughout the country. The Dublin Chamber of Commerce gave active assistance and formed a special munitions committee.

The work is now well in hand and no less than one hundred and seventy firms in Ireland are engaged in it. Large orders have been placed in Dublin, and one firm has got an order for twenty thousand pounds, a small figure on the general scale of the war, but a good deal of money for a city where employment is scarce and industry backward. Mr. Lloyd George has established in Dublin a branch office which is expected to ensure not only the execution of war contracts but a continuance of government work after the war. A central arsenal is being constructed and equipped with special machinery. Every available machine is being pressed into service, even those used in the city of Dublin Technical Schools for the training of young men. Employees at the new works are to be divided into five classes, skilled and unskilled men, skilled and unskilled women, and auxiliaries who will work at the beginning of the war. Employment is at week ends. Employment is not to be restricted to men outside military age, the idea being that a munition worker is as useful as a soldier.

Belfast whose main activity in the war interest has been the increase in the output of shipping from its numerous yards, is also turning its attention to the munition business. Cork and Limerick, and even some of the smaller towns throughout the country are also employing all the machinery and men in making shells or parts of shells.

Munitions are not the only branch of war trade of which Ireland has demanded and received orders. Ireland in the past had never secured a fair share of government expenditures, and its beginning of the war has greatly hampered in competing for contracts by the fact that depots for examining and receiving goods were in London. Agitation has been the establishment of a depot in Dublin where certain classes of goods of Irish manufacture are dealt with. But there are still restrictions limiting the classes of goods which can be produced in Ireland which are required for military and other government service.

Ireland's chief industry is and must remain agriculture, and one of the most indispensable of war munitions is food. A vigorous campaign has been instituted under government auspices to increase the output of food products in Ireland. She used to be told that her functions was to be the fruitful mother of the world's herds. Now the cry is all for the tillage. The difficulty is that the grazing ranch system which belongs to the old times has not been abolished. The people have no complete access to the land. They are puzzled by the two voices which they are addressed on their duty in the war. On the one hand they are told to produce a rifle in the new arms. On the other the state has done a good deal for the Irish farmer and that his time has come to show his gratitude by shouldering a rifle in the new arms. Comment is freely made on the fact that the farmers and the farmer's sons have not enlisted in the same proportion as other classes. The complaint is made that the farmer's sons are not working if the men leave the land for the armies. So the recruiting sergeant and the government agriculturists are getting in each other's way.

That there is room for considerable development of Irish agriculture is evident from the fact that, according to the statistics given by the Department of Agriculture, Ireland actually imports an annual average of sixteen million pounds worth of foodstuffs which could be produced by her own agriculture. He has pointed out that if Germany had tilled as little of her soil as Ireland she would have been exhausted in six months. Germany tills fifty-five per cent of her arable land, whereas, he says, Ireland tills only sixteen. The inevitable topic of the American Exchange and the balance of the trade comes up even here, and the Irish farmer is appealed to by the Agriculture minister to help keep down the price of the dollar by importing less American food, and producing more of his own.

**A WOMAN DOCTOR**  
says, "Eugenics is a necessary factor in the future of the race. The average American girl is unfit for motherhood." This may be true, but if weak and ailing girls passing from girlhood to womanhood would only read the "Vegetable Compound," a simple remedy made from roots and herbs, to restore the system to normal healthy condition, it would cause many girls from which they suffer to disappear, so that motherhood might become the joy of their lives.—Adv.

**THE COURTLAND SCHOOL**  
431 WASHINGTON AVE.  
MISS MARY J. MINER, Principal  
Twenty-fifth year begins Thursday, Sept. 30. Booklets at the stationery shops. Office hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m., Mondays and Saturdays excepted. Others hours by appointment. L 24 tt

500th Anniversary of  
Agincourt, Where English  
Bowmen Won the Day

Five hundred years ago yesterday, on October 25, 1415, the famous battle of Agincourt was fought on the plains in northern France near the village and castle from which the monarchs have derived their name. The scene of this clash of arms is not far from where the Allies and the Germans are now at grips, and become the theatre of a war which is being waged by Henry V. against the French but mere child's play. At Agincourt the English and French were foes, instead of friends, as now. After the pleasant custom of his house, Henry V. had commenced his reign by an invasion of France. He captured Harfleur after a siege of more than a month. During that period of terrible and fatal dysentery had wrought havoc in his camp, and reduced his army to a shadow. His advisers wanted him to return to England, but the King refused, saying that he must first see a little more of "this good land of France."

In the meantime the French king had assembled all the brilliant chivalry of his great and warlike nation and dispatched them to intercept the invaders. Henry had left but 2,000 men, and 2,000 infantry, principally bill-men and archers. In a hostile country, Henry found it difficult to get supplies, and his force was almost famished, as the French king had wasted the country through which he had to pass. "Daily it rained and nightly it froze," wrote one of Henry's men; "of fuel was scarceness, of flakes plenty; money had enough, but comfort they had none."

It was a miserable little army of 15,000 which opposed the resplendent army of France on the field near Agincourt. There were 60,000 Frenchmen, splendid in all the bravery and heraldic pomp of medieval chivalry, and they expected to trample the worn and hungry Englishmen under foot and leave not a man alive. All night long before the battle the French feasted about their fires, with great cheer and abundance of food and cheer, but the English had neither food nor fire, and found their only inspiration in a continual fanfare of trumpets. As day broke Henry posted his little force on a slope, with a deep, miry meadow before it, between him and the cavalry, on which the French commander mainly relied, although he had German arquebusers and Genoese cross-bows. Henry's archers were fortified behind iron-pointed stakes, with an advanced body of 200 picked archers, disposing his cavalry on the wings.

The French were commanded by A'Albert, the constable of France. Their horsemen rushed down into the miry meadow and the Englishman hurled arrows about their heads as they advanced. The French were within two hundred yards, or point blank arrow shot. Then, at the word of command, the English stepped forth one pace, and drawing their bowstrings to the ear, sent a hail of arrows into the advancing enemy, while the two hundred picked archers, springing up from their ambush from the flank of the charging horsemen, decimated it by their cross volleys. The miry meadow was soon filled with men and horses, in a screaming mass. While the whole host was wailing in inextricable confusion, Henry brought out his reserves, his archers, and the Englishman rushed forward themselves with their bills and leaden mallets. The French fought with their accustomed gallantry, but they were so utterly in disarray that the battle became a massacre. From this victory the English only gained the power of returning home, which they had better not have left. The success of the English was a triumph for the English nation, and a blow at one of many examples of the solid steadiness of British infantry.

French Honor Danton On  
Anniversary of His Birth

Parisian radicals of all degrees will today pay their annual tribute to the memory of Danton, the great leader of the French Revolution, and his monument in Paris will receive its customary decoration of red flowers. Danton, the great leader of the French Revolution, was born on the 15th anniversary of the birth of Georges Jacques Danton, at Arcis-sur-Aube. For all his excesses, Danton remains the ideal figure of the French Revolution, with his bold and irregular face redeemed by the fire which flashed from his eyes, and with a voice which was likened to the peal of thunder, he seemed to follow to be a man to a god. He was as brave and able as George Washington, but he lacked the calmness and sanity which were the distinguishing characteristics of the American revolutionist. With all his faults, Danton's honesty and patriotism are unquestioned, and something of his fiery, indomitable spirit, which was manifested in urging his countrymen to resist the invading Prussians, animates the Frenchmen of today.

Danton was a lawyer in Paris at the outbreak of the Revolution, and his robust, impetuous temperament and great ability, as an orator quickly made him a leader among those who were plotting the downfall of the monarchy. The Convention was called to bribe him from his allegiance, but he replied scornfully, in the pride of his power, "I shall save the king or kill him." When the Convention was called to back up the revolutionary tribunal to stand trial for his life, Danton was among those who voted for the execution of the death penalty. When the Prussians invaded France to vindicate monarchical ideals, Danton's brave stand gave courage to the nation. His words on that occasion have become a battle-cry in the France of today.

"Legislators, it is not the alarm-cannon that you hear; it is the pas-de-charge against our enemies. To conquer them, to have them back, what do we require? To dare, and again to dare, and without end to dare!" That phrase has been repeated by millions of Frenchmen in the last five months. "Il nous faut de l'audace, et encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace." And it was Danton who first uttered that inspiring phrase, "Give vent to the people, let the people, for the people—a phrase since incorporated in the oratorical masterpiece of a man greater by far than he who first uttered the words.

Danton, luxury-loving, frank, generous, reckless, soon incurred the bitter enmity of the cold, cautious, ascetic Robespierre. Danton called his enemy "a sanguinary tyrant"—as truthful a phrase as ever fell from Danton's lips. Danton's wife and his friends urged him to fly from the wrath of Robespierre but he refused. "Whither fly?" he asked. "If France cast me out, there are only dungeons for me elsewhere. One carries not his country with him at the

sole of his shoe." Charged with treason, he treated his judges with scorn. "My name is Danton," he told them, "a name tolerably well known in the Revolution, my abode will soon be in nothingness, but my name shall live in the pantheon of history." He defied his accusers, calling them "contemptible cowards," and any day "Robespierre follows me; I drag him after me."

On the road to the place of execution he stood erect, brave and defiant to the end, and urged his companions to maintain the same composure before the "rabble." At the foot of the scaffold he murmured the name of his wife. "My well-beloved, I shall never see thee more!" he groaned; then, "Danton, be thyself; no weakness!" Just before the knife descended he said to Samson, the executioner: "You will show my head to the crowd; it is worth their seeing."

## ADVERTISING AS A TIME-SAVER.

Probably one great reason why advertising is so extremely influential is that it is such a time-saver.

If a person has a certain article to buy, he could of course go around to every store in the place and see what every merchant had to offer. This would take an interminable time, the loss of which would be far more than any result to be gained. Also one would be sure to miss the best thing that, as the old proverb goes, "he might walk all through the woods and pick up a crooked stick at last."

The common sense way is to look through newspapers for advertisements in the line desired. The merchant who has enterprise and ability to pick up good bargains has enterprise enough to tell the public about them. Those who don't make any effort to inform the public are ignored. A quick glance through the newspapers saves interminable time, and is a reliable indicator as to where the best results can be had.

NO-TREATING LAW  
IS NOW ENFORCED  
IN LONDON DISTRICTDrinking Among Lower Class  
Women Is Reported Decreasing As a Result.

London, Oct. 26.—The no treating law now in force in the London district, which forbids the sale of alcoholic liquors to the poor, is reported to be greatly decreasing drinking among women, for its among the women of the lower classes that treating is the most prevalent. Even in the most poverty stricken slums of the East End, a woman who drinks by herself is considered mean, greedy and unsocial, and she is accordingly ostracized. The only social life among these women is in the public houses. At all times of the day, they may be seen around the bar or in the streets with beer glasses in hand. Since the law prevents mingling from entering the barrooms, the women with babies in their arms stand outside for their drinks. But often children attend to the babies while the mothers and grandmothers wait inside.

The no-treating order went into effect in the West End and in the more respectable parts of London without a protest. It was taken as a joke, and the public houses were crowded with men buying their last treat. But in the East End, actual resentment was felt, chiefly among the women. They regarded it as a blow at their main source of amusement.

Settlement workers count on taking advantage of the new liquor regulations by starting more social halls. As these are in operation in the slums now, and their popularity is growing. They are especially designed for soldiers and their girls as a cheap place to spend an evening. The halls are provided with pianos and games, and tea and other soft drinks are sold at cost prices. Heretofore, the saloon, or "pub," has been the only social meeting place for the people of the slums, who are glad to escape their own dismal tenements.

**THE PRETTIEST FACE**  
and the most beautiful hands are often configured by an unguany wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using Wart Remover. For sale only at The Cyrus Pharmacy, 418 Fairfield Ave.

MAXIM  
Munitions Corp

(When, as and if issued)  
Par Value \$10.  
The Company is said to have War orders totalling \$15,000,000.

Further particulars upon request.

Oscar Alexander &amp; Co.

41 Broad St., New York

AT  
MOLLAN'S

Distinctive Models  
in Dainty  
Evening Slipper-  
WOMEN'S  
SMART BOOTS

in fancy designs and in simple rich effects

Durable high cuts and regular cut shoes for girls and boys

ANATOMIK SHOES for men, women and children selected with nat foot, etc

W. K. Mollan

1026 MAIN ST.

CLOTHING  
ON CREDIT

Did you know that you can buy the Best in quality and the latest in style at as low price as elsewhere and enjoy all the privileges of a charge account at this store?

Open An Account Today

**GATELY & BRENNAN**  
185 STATE ST.

1915 Design  
"Perfect"2 Fuel—2 Fire  
Economical  
GAS AND COAL

## Ranges

HOME HAPPINESS  
and GOOD FOOD,  
WELL COOKED, are  
very closely related.  
The proper morning  
start in the kitchen is  
of the greatest importance  
to the comfort and  
health of the family.

Quick Meals, Perfectly Cooked  
Abundance of hot water for domestic purposes—ovens and broilers—for gas and coal—conveniently arranged and of large size.

Also  
**Richardson**  
Steam and Hot Water  
BOILERS

Thousands of these popular goods in use—giving satisfaction.

These successful Ranges or Boilers or Furnaces should be installed in every new house—or put in when substituting new goods for old.  
Architects specify them—Builders use them—because of their superiority. They please everyone.

**Richardson & Boynton Co., Mfrs.**  
31 West 31st Street, New York  
Installed by all Plumbers and Fitters.

The Union Stamp Is  
The Peaceful Uplifting,  
Educational, Economic Emblem of the  
Organized Shoe Workers

It aims to secure bigger, better and happier working and living conditions for Union Shoe Workers by Progressive means; never by destructive measures.

## BUY UNION STAMP SHOES

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Write for a list of union shoe factories.  
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

CARDS FOR ALL THE NEAR FOLKS. CARDS FOR FOLKS AFAR.  
CARDS TO SEND TO DEAR FOLKS—NO MATTER WHERE THEY ARE.  
Step inside 11 Arcade to get them. Tisn't very far. "This is what to ask for!"  
"A DAVIS 'QUALITY' CARD!"

**POST OFFICE NEWS STORE**  
11 Arcade Only a Short Distance from Main Street

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ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL

EAST END E. WASH. AVE. BRIDGE Tel. 4673-4674

**CERTIFIED NATURAL HAND SCREENED BLOCK AND KINDLING**  
**PURE ARTIFICIAL BEST LEHIGH HICKORY FOR GRATES**

**THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY ICE CO.**  
Main Office & Plant, 421 Housatonic Ave. Tel. 597, 598

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